

## PUBLIC LEDGER.

Wednesday Evening, March 29, 1882.

Under the first appropriation for the food sufferers, which amounted to \$100,000, the War Department issued \$16,000 rations. The second appropriation of \$150,000 has been drawn on for rations issued as follows: 200,000 to Mississippi, 15,000 to Arkansas, 350,000 to Louisiana, and 20,000 to Missouri. It will thus be seen that a very big hole has already been eaten in the last appropriation.

## A MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL WORK.

Felt in a Growing City Like Memphis.

The following from the Nashville American applies equally as well, perhaps even more forcibly, to Memphis, and it is quite in line with the efforts being made to secure the Nash library. Every thoughtful man and woman will quite agree with the sentiments here expressed:

A gentleman, a minister of the gospel, once a resident of Nashville, and revisiting here, lately remarked, after some time spent driving about the city and suburbs, that though greatly impressed with Nashville's growth and the improved style and extent of buildings that now fill the vacant at the time he left, and a noticeable activity and vigor in the general movement along the streets; also that hundreds of small cottages had been erected, evidently to supply homes to prosperous mechanics and thrifty laborers, notes also that one thing was lacking, one great need unfilled. He referred to the absence of any decent resort for this last class of men when through with the work that comes with each recurring day.

This is a forcible and true. It is unreasonable and mischievous to argue that every man with a home has all he needs or wants. And it is gross ignorance or a willful blindness that does not appreciate the need of social intercourse between men of all classes. Clerks about town assemble in the rotunda of the Maxwell, where the interchange of pleasant talk this opportunity affords them, breaks the monotony of their every day work. Men of means and refined tastes surround themselves with so many comforts that home is to them a quantum sufficient of rest and relaxation. To the class of men to which the reverend gentleman refers, there is the corner grocery and nothing more. Infinite harm grows out of this. There is not only the direct evil of it, but there is the good that is kept off, and by the good is meant that softening of a rough nature, the taming of violent instincts, and the gradual approach to the quiet dignity of an intelligent mind which different influences bring. This can be done with the application of proper agencies—establishment libraries and lecture rooms. The Watkins Institute promises much in this direction, and a suitable lyceum building for the Young Men's Christian Association, centrally located, could do its share. Men of influence and means, who are alive to Nashville's progress, could accomplish great public benefits in this inviting field. There is a class of mechanics in this city, men of brains and active minds, constant readers of daily papers and books that cover no mean range of thought, men who are settled in life, surrounded with growing children, for whose future they are anxious and ambitious; sober-minded men, who feel the need at times of a wider association, who should have opportunities for contact with men whose superior advantages would reflect upon them with good result. We are not sufficiently alive to this thing. The late Mr. Watkins was a man developed from this class. He knew its needs. He often spoke of it, and those who knew him best knew his heart warmed toward the class he never repudiated in his days of ease. He cherished a hope, and nourished the resolve, to give back to the source from whence his fortune took its growth a part of his accumulations. He knew how difficult a thing this project might prove to be; he thought long over it; observed the workings of this thing in other places, and when he died he thought he had hit upon a plan. That it was imperfectly conceived, his trustees themselves admit; but imperfect as it is, it may be turned into a source of unquestionable assistance to the artisans of this community. Their number is large, the field is large, the promise great.

**Public Ledger** bindery and job office, 13 Madison street.

A western paper says: Nothing will cure some sick men quicker than an office, properly applied. This 'cure' may be very successful in many cases, but we would say: If a man suffers from a cough or cold, give him Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

**Sensational Ballooning.**  
Colonel Fred Burnaby, of Khiva fame, yesterday crossed the Channel in a balloon. He is the British Kosbeeff, the dare devil of the Horse Guards, and any sort of adventure tempts him. Where Mr. Simmons, a trained aeronaut, failed, this novice has succeeded. Not that the feat is unprecedented. M. Blanchard, a Frenchman, performed it a hundred years ago, and received a monument from his countrymen and a pension from his King. In latter days Mr. Green, an aeronaut, started from the Vauxhall Gardens in London, and landed at Weiburg, in the Duchy of Nassau. Some bold spirits have crossed the Irish Channel; others the North Sea. Peril attended all the marine excursions, but they rarely ended fatally. Colonel Burnaby may not have done much for science, but he has dealt a tremendous blow at that notorious old bully, the Channel. With a tunnel under it and balloons over it, its waves henceforth will have to abate their roar.

The relief given to catarrh of the bladder and a general weakness of those parts by the soothing effects of Brown's Iron Bitters, is simply wonderful.

S. Mansfield & Co., W. N. Wilkerson & Co., and G. W. Jones & Co., wholesale agents.

## A YEAR OF WONDERS.

The Mohammedan Relief as to 1882—The Easter Day Identification with the Resurrection Day of A. D. 30.

Stanton Duncan in the San Antonio Express.

Europe is threatened with the greatest war known to history—a universal collision, dragging therein all the powers of Europe and Asia. And while the bloodshed would exceed everything in previous wars, there may also come from Pan-Islamism an incitation to revolution within Germany and Austria, which would in time crumble thrones to dust, and bring into being those ten governments which are yet to play their parts in the great drama of the end. Two years ago who foresaw the means of collecting the great mass of the Jews into Palestine? What motive was to cause the millions comfortably settled in Russia to give up their homes and possessions and to wander away to strange lands? Prophecy stated what would do this. Ezekiel foretold of the massacres and persecutions by the Russians. And to day all this has culminated.

All Islam is ready for action under their "Mahdi." The agitation is commenced among the followers of Mahomet, with whom is the belief that at the beginning of their fourteenth century, now near at hand, a descendant of the prophet will reveal himself at Mecca, from the tribe of Korish. Abdul Mutallib has announced that he is that descendant, and the Mohammedans by millions believe that this year will bring the expected end of the world. They state that many of the signs have already been given, and only one other event is awaited, the descent of Jesus upon earth. Mohammed prophesied that the world should not end until one of his family should rule over Islam, whose name and whose father's should be the same as his own and his father's name—Abdullah.

The year 1882 is remarkable in another sense. If the resurrection occurred, as is believed, on the Easter of the year 30, we will have this year, just as in 30, the Paschal full moon on Thursday, April 6th. The identical day of crucifixion will be on Friday the 7th, and the resurrection on Monday the 9th. When the other portions of significant, their gravity is increased by the fact that Christians will keep the actual anniversary of the day and month when the Redeemer crowned the expiation for their sins by his sufferings and death.

I will ask your attention to only one other marked prophesy. It requires little comment. Your dispatches every week now bring the news of constantly occurring murders of parents by children, children by parents, brother and sisters by brothers and sisters, wives and husbands by wives and husbands, such as no other age has ever witnessed. They are becoming a daily record, and each year makes a bloody catalogue by hundreds and thousands. It was not common in the days of Christ, though red-handed violence was then rife in other respects. This was foretold to happen in the latter days. And it was to occur after another event.

"The gospel must first be published among all nations."

Practically that may be said to be accomplished now. Thus this was to come.

"Now the brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son; and children shall rise up against their parents and shall cause them to be put to death."

Is the prevalence, in wonderful magnitude of these species of murders, only a coincidence of chance, or the fulfillment of Christ's declaration?

**True Merit Always Wins.**

There is a constantly increasing demand for Brown's Iron Bitters. A druggist on Washington street reports the sale of 23 bottles the first month; 38 bottles the second month; and 146 bottles the third month; and not one complaint or failure to give entire satisfaction as being the very best health and life giving medicine in the world.

S. Mansfield & Co., W. N. Wilkerson & Co., and G. W. Jones & Co., wholesale agents.

**Guineau's Anties.**

Mr. Scoville, asked how Guineau was feeling, replied: "He is savage. I believe if the Court overrules the motion for a new trial he will become desperate. What provoked him especially in my Chicago interview was the statement that his sentence might be commuted to life imprisonment. His idea has been all along that he wouldn't be punished at all—that he would be released as a public benefactor. I believe he would rather be hung than imprisoned for life. He expects to go away to Europe, return here when the excitement is over and lecture. He says he will make \$50,000 next year. The arrangement he wants to make with his lawyers is to pay them as little as possible now out of the proceeds of his book, and then pay them \$50,000 apiece next winter. He does not see people now, and it makes him furious."

**"Tennessees" in New York.**

The failure of the Governor of Tennessee to call the expected meeting of the Legislature to act upon the late proposition of the bondholders is explained. A letter from Governor Hawkins dated March 17, has been received, in which he says:

"Hon. Samuel Watson, of this city, has just handed me what he informs me is a copy of your letter to me on the 9th inst. I have no recollection of ever having seen the original and am satisfied I never received it. I have received nothing from the holders of Tennessee bonds since the last regular session of our Legislature for settlement from them, and, therefore, I have not felt authorized to convene the Legislature in extra session to consider the subject."

The letter referred to as dated March 9, was forwarded by Mr. E. L. Andrews, of this city, and contained the following passage:

tant that no unnecessary delay should intervene before their final hearing. As the Supreme Court concludes its regular term about the 15th of May, it is incumbent that prompt action be taken for the argument of these causes. The United States government, as trustee for certain Indian tribes, is the holder of a large amount of Tennessee six per cent bonds, and the committee would hope to have the co-operation of its Attorney General of Tennessee, in obtaining an early judicial decision upon these railroad liens.

The London News, of February 23, says: "A woman who wants to be originally, beautifully and becomingly dressed must either give herself into the hands of an artist who will do her thinking for her, or she must give nearly the whole of her own time and attention to the business. A great many do neither the one nor the other, hence the rarity of really well dressed women. To follow the changes of seasons, keep up with the variations of fashion, fall in with favorite styles, yet invariably keep in view of her own occupation for her whole time. There are women who do it, but they are the exceptions in most countries, and certainly in England. The ideal of most English women is to find a modiste who will take all trouble off their hands and will dress them. This can be easily enough done, but is an expensive process, and in that direction again English women set themselves a limit. The price an American fashionable woman will readily give for a correction of distinguished taste would strike horror into the breast of an English matron."

"American women are unquestionably the best dressed now-a-days. Why it should be so is a question too profound to enter on here. Much and subtle analysis would have to be expended on that problem. One explanation which seems to lie on the surface may be that withal the world has authority on questions of taste and fully competent to judge them, they bring to the business a certain originality of conception and national freshness of ideas which pervades the result, making it not only charming in itself, but exactly suitable to the wearer. American women—those at least who visit Europe—have generally the pull over English women in money matters, and as we said before, they not only have the money to spend but like spending it on dress. But, beside that, there is a discernment of the fitting, a happiness of choice, which they bring to rather than find in the studios of high art in dress."

Mr. Lyman Seeds, of Dunkirk, N. Y., says: "I want everybody to know that Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of a complication of disorders that affected my general health to such an extent that I was unable to do any work. My principal troubles were poor digestion, painful urination, and weak lungs. I have been restored to perfect health."

S. Mansfield & Co., W. N. Wilkerson & Co., and G. W. Jones & Co., wholesale agents.

**Lemon Culture in Florida.**

Florida lemons have not generally found favor in Eastern markets, owing to their large, thick skins and inferior flavor. A few individuals, however, who believed the soil of Florida adapted for the culture of that fruit as oranges, have been experimenting with lemon seedlings imported from Sicily and Messina, and planted them. It is claimed, with perfect success. A writer from Lake Point says:

"The lemon produced had much of the size of the old Florida fruit, but was thin skinned, of bright golden color, and juicy beyond comparison. They at once took rank in market as the best lemons that were offered, and commanded a premium. Sales are reported for certain months of last season at \$12.25 a box of 160 lemons. A peculiar fact of lemon culture is that the imported lemon cannot be raised in Florida from the seed. Any seed will do for the stump, but to produce the perfect fruit the stump must be budded from the imported tree. The advantages of lemons over oranges are that the trees bear sooner, they bear larger crops, the fruit ripening continually for eight months, instead of a few months as is the case with the orange. Another advantage is that the season is longer than the orange, and the opportunity for marketing at good figures better."

"Since the culture of the lemon has become general the Floridians have learned the method of preparing the fruit for the market. The evenness of size so notable in a box of foreign lemons is secured by the use of a ring or 'sizer.' On the Mediterranean lemons are never left on the tree until they get their color. An attendant goes to each tree, passes a ring over each lemon, and when it fits the ring it is clipped and put in a packing house, where the bright yellow color is given them by subjecting to fumes of sulphur. A packing house of this sort has been established by a Mr. Bean, at Jacksonville. He buys the lemons when green at about a cent and a half each, gives them the artificial coloring, and sells them for a handsome advance."

**Henry's Carbolic Salve.**

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's carbolic salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

**Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters** is the best remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver, skin, etc.

Durno's catarrh snuff cures all affections of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

Dr. Motz's liver pills are the best cathartic.

**The True Story of a Bitter Fate.**

He was a better living at 389 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was out of work for the nonce, having been with Dunlap, the Broadway hatter, for years. He had a friend who bought for him half of ticket No. 35,785 in the February drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery by communicating with M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and he received \$15,000 in cash. He had bought tickets for four years. At last luck came to his door. He was at home. Who is the next to do likewise before April 11th, the day of the next drawing?

## TENNESSEE WILLIAMS.

An "Old Foggy" Recollections of An Historic Pioneer Family.

Hon. H. M. Watterson in Courier-Journal.

Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and his brother, John Williams, of Tennessee, deserve a place in these political sketches.

Lewis Williams was born at Shallow Ford, N. C., in 1783; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1808; was a member of the State Legislature in 1813-14. In 1815 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and was continued in that body by successive re-election up to the day of his death. He died in harness, Feb. 23, 1832, aged sixty years. He served for many years as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and such was the confidence of the House in his judgment and inflexible integrity that his reports were invariably concurred in. He received by universal consent, the title of "The Father of the House."

John Williams was also a native of North Carolina. In 1799 he was appointed Captain in the United States Infantry, but resigned in 1800. He subsequently studied law, emigrated to Tennessee, and commenced practice at Knoxville. He was a Colonel in the war of 1812, serving under General Jackson. In 1815 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and in 1817 was re-elected for a full term. At its expiration in 1823 he was again a candidate. On counting noses in the Legislature it was ascertained that he would certainly be elected against any opponent he then had. This alarmed the friends of General Jackson, who was a candidate for the Presidency. Colonel Williams was against him, and what should be done? A confidential messenger was immediately sent in post-haste to the Hermitage, and the next day General Jackson made his appearance at Murfreesboro, which was the capital of the State at that time. He was at once put up as a candidate in opposition to Colonel Williams and was elected. He did not want the place, and resigned it in two years. He only consented to the use of his name to defeat an avowed opponent, whose success would have been proclaimed everywhere as conclusive evidence of General Jackson's unpopularity in his own State. Colonel Williams was a gentleman in the best acceptance of the word, and there was no discount on his ability. He was appointed by John Quincy Adams Minister to Central America in December, 1825, but remained in that country only one year. He was afterwards offered a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, but declined it. He died near Knoxville in 1827. He was the father of Joseph L. Williams, who ably represented the Knoxville district in Congress from 1837 to 1843.

**HEINRICH HAAG'S LOOSE HABITS.**

An India-Rubber Young Man Who Can Stretch Out His Skin at Will.

N. Y. Star.

A company of physicians, curiosity seekers and representatives of the press gathered yesterday afternoon at the Ashland House to examine a remarkable lusus nature in the form of a man with an elastic skin. Among the physicians and surgeons present were: Drs. H. G. Piffard, W. M. Carpenter, Robert Taylor, Cowles, Louis A. Sayre, H. H. Baxter, Maury and Charles Van Ness. The name of this new addition to the eccentricities of nature is Herr Heinrich Haag. He is a native of Bavaria, about thirty-two years of age, is the father of two children and has several brothers. None of his relatives, however, share his remarkable peculiarity. On being introduced yesterday, Herr Haag was placed upon a table so that all present could see him plainly.

He wore an exhibition dress of velvet, something like a horse jockey's, leaving his neck and breast and the lower part of his legs open to inspection. The man has a sandy complexion and hair, and is a little below the medium height. The curiosity himself opened the performance by seizing the skin of his throat and neck and pulling it out from his body nearly or quite a foot. Holding it thus with one hand he drew down the skin from his forehead, covering his face with the two flaps, like a veil. The skin from the back of the neck was then drawn up so as to cover the back of the head. The physicians made a thorough test, and found that the cuticle of other portions of his body were equally easy of manipulation. An interesting portion of the examination was the holding out of the skin from the arms, and then placing a candle close to it opposite the observer. By this process the veins were clearly outlined, as on the surface of a piece of marble, and it was asserted, with apparent reason, that by means of a microscope the beating of the pulse is readily perceptible.

Herr Haag, while in Germany, was saved from serving the legal seven years in the army by his fortunate peculiarity, which he shares in common with young dogs. The skin of this Old World phenomenon was said by Mr. Farini to be less sensitive than that of an ordinary mortal—which, under the circumstances, must be voted a lucky fact for the phenomenon. Were it otherwise he would certainly earn his salary by the tortures to which the scientific inquirers are sure to subject him. During yesterday's examination several of the medical men profoundly remarked that Haag could manifestly stand more whisky without getting "full" than any man in New York, and it seemed that if he were inflated with gas he might run himself as a balloon or make his fortune by operating as an animated life-preserver. By pulling out the skin from his neck and breast he can improvise a wash-basin—an invaluable adjunct to a man stopping out at the country hotels. It was asserted that he can stand cold weather better than hot probably by using his elastic cuticle as an India shawl. It is his, he is doubly entitled to the name of the India-rubber man, if the truth concerning this curiosity be not stretched as badly as his skin has been presented to the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince of Austria and other royal people, who admired him vastly, but gave him money to go, lest he should have some explosive stuff concealed about his person.

**Rescued from Death.**

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1870 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1871 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have in the past three years."

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured." Sold by druggists.

**A CARD.**  
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. C. L. Egan, Station D, New York City.

placative stuff concealed about his person. The only similar case ever known was said to be that of a Spaniard, some 800 years ago, who, however, was a novice in the skin-stretching line, as he was able to elongate only a part of one side of his body. As the exhibition was about concluding, Herr Haag joined the wondering crowd of doctors and reporters in a glass of champagne, a fellow bon vivant remarking that the elastic German could easily hold a keg of lager and show no symptoms of drowsy.

It was announced that this gifted individual would visit the medical department of the University of New York on Tuesday; but as to what would become of him if he lives through that, was not announced. A physician present said Haag's peculiarity was called in physiology by the name of "slippery skin," to which the doctor gave also a Latin name, which none of the reporters could spell.

**BEATING THE BROOKLYNITES.**

A Georgia Confidence Man Claiming Kinship to Gov. Colquitt.

Brooklyn Superintendent of Police Campbell was notified Thursday of a peculiar transaction, in which Mr. Freeborn G. Smith, a piano manufacturer of Brooklyn, appears to have been the victim of misplaced confidence in an individual who claimed to be a brother of Governor A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia. Mr. Smith has long been accustomed to entertain Governor Colquitt during his visits to Brooklyn. He told his story to a reporter in the following words:

"I was sitting in the office of my factory, corner of Raymond and Wiloughby streets, on March 11, when a gentleman entered the place and introduced himself to me as Richard H. Colquitt, a planter, residing at a short distance from Atlanta, Ga. He said he was a brother of the Governor, who had spoken to him so frequently of me that he was anxious to make my acquaintance. The man, who was decidedly Southern in manner and appearance, was about six feet in height, had gray hair and moustache, and was between fifty and fifty-five years of age. He weighed, I should judge, about one hundred and fifty pounds. He had somewhat of a military bearing and was very neatly dressed. Indeed, he was one of the most presentable men I ever met in my life, and withal bore a most remarkable personal resemblance in features to the Governor. I might have taken him for the Governor were I not so well acquainted with that gentleman, who, when he comes to Brooklyn, divides his time between Rev. Dr. Talmage and myself as a guest. The Governor's relations and mine being so intimate a character, I extended an invitation to my visitor for himself, wife and daughter to take tea at my house. He excused himself, however, saying that he had just come on here from Chicago with his wife and daughter; that they were about returning home, having received a telegram informing them that a member of the family had been taken very ill. He did not wish to leave the city, however, he said, until he had paid his respects to me. I regretted his inability to accept the invitation, as I was most favorably impressed by my visitor, and I invited him to look through the factory. He did so, and expressed a great interest in the mechanism exhibited. While going through the place he ordered a four hundred dollar piano from me, saying he would not be able to pay for it until next fall unless his cotton crop should be a very good one. He would pay me, perhaps, half the amount agreed upon at a time if he could do no better. I told him that that would be satisfactory. He appeared to be familiar with the political situation in Georgia and spoke of the probability of his brother, the Governor, succeeding Senator Ben Hill, who is ill with cancer of the mouth, should the malady prove fatal. He made the remark that he wanted to use more funds than, unfortunately he had provided for himself when he left home, and he asked me if I would be kind enough to cash a check for him. My cashier, Mr. Powell, was on the eve of going to the bank to make a deposit and I turned to him and told him to pay Mr. Colquitt the amount of the check. It was for \$175, which was paid him in greenbacks. I was well satisfied with his honesty and representations that I would at the time most certainly have given him \$500 just as readily. He asked for a blank check, which was given him, and he erased the word 'Mechanics' in the line 'National Mechanics Bank,' and wrote instead 'Atlanta, Ga.' He then indorsed the check. The check was sent to the Fulton Bank, and since then it has been through Savannah banks and trust companies and all through the South. Yesterday the check was returned to me as being worthless. I searched in vain for the drawer, but was unable to find him or anything in regard to him."

Mr. Smith said he was most desirous of giving publicity to the swindle, as he feared it might be carried on to a considerable extent among people who were acquainted with the Governor of Georgia.

**Non-Resident Notice.**

No. 433—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Wm. Harrington et al. vs. W. B. Standler.

It appearing from amended bill, which is sworn to in this cause, that the defendant, W. B. Standler, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered that he make his appearance at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1882, and answer the bill, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Public Ledger.

This 23d day of March, 1882.

A copy—Attest: J. H. BLACK, Clerk and Master. By J. M. Bradley, D. C. & M. Grant & Patterson, sol's for compl't. 19 25 31 37

**Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.**

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, (one directed from the Hon. Criminal Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of State of Tennessee vs. E. D. Dover et al., judgment rendered on the 28th day of June, 1882, for the aggregate sum of forty-five hundred dollars (\$4500) and one cent, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will on

Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1882, in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, in the Taxing District of Shelby county, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot 1, in the State of Tennessee and county of Shelby, and Ninth Civil District, in the town of Fishersville, and bounded as follows: North by lands of J. F. Granberry; east by W. D. Ridout; south by W. D. Ridout; west by Ridout estate, said property containing one acre, more or less, and is divided into two lots, and storehouses situated upon each. Levied on as the property of defendant, M. A. Williams, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 31st day of March, 1882.

Attest: J. H. BLACK, Clerk and Master. Sheriff Shelby County, Tenn. By W. D. CANNON, Deputy Sheriff. G. M. Turner, Att'y for Plaintiff. 19 25 31

## The Colored Line.

It has been decided in Brooklyn that colored children cannot attend the public schools provided for white children. A number of colored people in good circumstances desire their children to be educated among the white children, and have been very anxious to have the color line broken down. They applied for a mandamus to compel the schools to receive their children, but to-day their motion was denied. Judge Nelson holds that the Board of Education has established schools for colored children so that they may receive instruction separately, and that these schools are in every respect suitable.



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and epidemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularity of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever, rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, and as a general invigorant and restorative. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. d&w 48 48

## STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED!

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure. Write him and he will send FREE to you a full and complete description of the disease, and a full and complete description of the cure. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, N. Y. d&w 48 48

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**Worth Noting**

Just see the reasons for smoking Blackwell's Durham Long Cut—no drugs—no adulteration—no nicotine—the best tobacco—and the handsomest package.

All that we ask is that you try one package. We don't believe you will continue to use our goods unless they are the best and we would not throw money away in asking you to try a sample package unless we were conscious that we claim less rather than more than the merits of our Long Cut warrant.

**Otto Schwill & Co.**

Offer at Lowest Market Prices

Choice Early Yellow and White Field Seed Corn, German Millet, Missouri Millet, Hungarian Grass,

All Varieties of Stock Peas, Also a Full Supply of

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Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the safety of the medicine, of which they speak, we publish herewith the facsimile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these statements is attested by the facts they announce as being:

Memphis, Tenn., April 20, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.

GENTLEMEN—I have been a sufferer from my infirmity with disease of the kidneys, and have expended a great deal of my hard earned wages with physicians and at various springs in search of relief. None did me any good. Finally, after reading several testimonials of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, I concluded to try it, and after having taken all the medicine I had taken in sixteen years, and am to-day as strong and healthy as any one. I have not seen any testimonials from any one in this section of the country, and on this account send mine voluntarily, hoping that some one affected with this dangerous disease may see it and be induced to try it. It is the most wonderful medicine I have ever seen.

Gabe H. Booker

Memphis, Tenn., April 13, 1881.